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REICH ARMY CONTINUES FIGHT ON EAST FRONT

Soviet Forces Launch Heavy Offensive from Port of Stettin to Baltic

Domei

ZURICH, May 5.—German forces were apparently still continuing resistance against the Red Army on the Eastern Front as Reich forces on the Western Front almost completely ceased action against the Anglo-Americans, as evident in the proclamation issued by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz today.

Frontline reports said that the Red Army yesterday completely dominated the whole of Slovakia after a big tank battle in the suburbs of the Moravian industrial city of Olmuets after having driven 16 kilometers into the mountain fortress of the National Socialist Party in old Czechoslovakia.

In the north, the Soviets were reported to have launched a heavy offensive from the port of Stettin to the Baltic. They were said to have crossed the sea at the mouth of the bay of Stettin and occupied the island of Wollin.

German forces in the Soviet ring around Berlin, surrendering to the Soviet forces were reported to have reached 45,700.

Other reports said that organized resistance by the German forces against the Anglo-Americans ceased today but that the German 7th army in old Czech territory alone refused to lay down arms. General George Patton's 3rd Army was reported to have launched a new offensive against them on a 170-kilometer front.

Doenitz Exhorts Troops

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 5.—Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz over the German radio today called upon the soldiers of the central, south and southeast army groups to carry out their "sacred task"—to save as many Germans as possible from Bolshevization and enslavement.

"In the north, west and south," Doenitz said, "single armies have laid down their arms after an honorable struggle because the struggle against the Western Powers has become senseless. The only purpose for which we still have to fight is to save as many Germans as possible from Bolshevization and enslavement. That is your most sacred task which you will have to carry out, and will carry out, in the spirit of our dead Fuehrer and for safeguarding of the German people in the future."

Grand Admiral Doenitz continued, "Those who selfishly think only of their own salvation make it impossible for the whole community to be saved. They are traitors against the German people and they will be treated accordingly. Unconditional obedience, iron discipline and cooperation of all are more necessary than ever."

ADMINISTERING BERLIN

Red Army Appoints New German Mayor for Friedrichsburg

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 5.—Administrative measures have apparently already begun to be taken by the Red Army in completely occupied Berlin.

A Moscow dispatch quoted the Izvestia as stating today that Paul Leike had been appointed Mayor of Friedrichsburg, Berlin suburb, by the commander of the Soviet occupation forces there. Leike was reported to have served as the mayor of that city from 1907 to 1934 and is a man without any political affiliations.

Control Commission Decided

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 5.—Jon Kimche, Reuter's military correspondent, stated from London today that preparations are now in progress to begin operating the "Central Anti-Axis Control Commission" which is to govern Germany.

It is reported in anti-Axis quarters, he said, that Berlin may possibly be the headquarters of the commission. Leipzig and Magdeburg have also been mentioned as alternative centers.

If Berlin does not become the headquarters of the Control Commission, however, London diplomatic circles believe, the city will be included in the Soviet zone of occupation.

The anti-Axis military government will operate for three months after the German surrender. During this period, various anti-Axis troops will be regrouped so as to occupy zones agreed upon by the anti-Axis. Settlement is, therefore, expected shortly on the demarcation of the French zone of occupation.

General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Invasion Forces, will be the American representative on the commission, it has been officially announced.

Remains of Fuehrer Elude Soviet Search Of His Headquarters

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 5.—With a hunt for the body of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler apparently on, a dispatch by a Pravda war correspondent said today that the Soviet forces searching the headquarters of the German General Staff were unable to find the Fuehrer's remains. The headquarters, the dispatch said, are located in a village 33 kilometers from the heart of Berlin. In the deep subterranean chambers under the camouflaged buildings, the Soviet forces found uniforms, undergarments and a photograph of the Fuehrer scattered about. On the teletype was the last message it had recorded saying, "I am the last one remaining. The Soviets are at the door. Good-bye."

FATE OF REICH LEADERS DRAWS WORLD INTEREST

Whereabouts of Goering, Ley, Von Ribbentrop and Himmler Prove Mystery

Domei

ZURICH, May 5.—While it is commonly accepted that organized resistance by the German armed forces is fast crumbling and their last-ditch resistance possible now only in Norway and Czechoslovakia, the question that comes to the forefront of world interest is, "What has happened to the leaders of the German National Socialist Party?"

Much speculation is rife as to their whereabouts ranging all the way from suicide to surrender, but nothing definite has been learned concerning Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Air Minister; Dr. Robert Ley, organization leader and intimately close to the late Fuehrer Hitler; Joachim von Ribbentrop, former Foreign Minister; and Heinrich Himmler, Commander-in-Chief of the German Reserve Army who seems to have vanished into thin air after his astounding peace offers. In the place of the above leaders, a non-Party personality, Count Schwerin von Krosigk has gained much publicity of late.

Both American and British political quarters claim that in view of the collapse of the German army and the German Party there remains no basis for formal peace negotiations, between two parties. Reports from both countries assume that "all is over" for the Germans.

Also as regards Hitler's' successor, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, rumors can't quite place him at any definite place, but it is most strongly believed that he is at present in Denmark in view of his broadcast from Copenhagen made today. Other rumors have it that he may be negotiating with the anti-Axis on a fresh issue.

Amid the haze of conflicting and questionable rumors, it is certain that, at any rate, the final curtain is about to fall on Germany's fate in Europe.

Meanwhile, concerning the whereabouts of Goering, the Das Reich has definitely confirmed him to be in Austria at present. According to the article, Goering on April 25 went to Milan from Austria and attempted to meet the late Benito Mussolini but failed. Disappointed, Goering returned to Austria on April 28, the magazine said.

Himmler's Family Arrested

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 5.—The Paris radio said today that according to information reaching the Swiss border, Heinrich Himmler's wife and children have been arrested by order of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz. It said that Doenitz threatened their execution if Himmler persisted in negotiating with the anti-Axis.

Umberto Escapes Death

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—Crown Prince Umberto, Lieutenant General of the Realm, barely escaped death late last night when his villa was machinegunned by Italian partisans, a Milan report revealed today. It added that Umberto left Milan today.

EDEN, STETTINIUS REFUSE TO CONTINUE POLISH TALKS

Negotiations Ruptured When Molotov Admits Arrest of Poles by Russians

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—The British and United States Governments have refused to continue the Polish talks with the Soviet Union, it was announced by the British delegation in San Francisco today, according to a report from that city.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State on being told by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov that 16 Polish political leaders who disappeared about one month ago were under arrest by the Russians replied to him that they refused to continue discussions on the Polish question at the San Francisco Conference.

The British delegation issued a statement which says: "The British and United States Governments have been making persistent inquiries of the Soviet Government about the group of prominent Polish democratic leaders who were reported to have met the Soviet military authorities in Poland for discussions at the end of March.

"They have now been officially informed by Molotov on behalf of his Government that these leaders have been arrested on the charge of 'diversionary activities against the Red Army.'

Want Soviet Showdown

"Eden and Stettinius immediately expressed their grave concern to Molotov at receiving this most disquieting information after so long a delay and asked him to obtain full explanation concerning the arrest of the Polish leaders, complete list of their names and news of their present whereabouts.

"Eden has reported this most serious development to the British Government and has informed Molotov that meanwhile, he cannot continue discussions on the Polish issue."

Stettinius later announced that he too has asked the Soviet Union for a full explanation of the arrested Polish leaders. He said that further discussion on the Polish issue "must await the reply."

The American State Secretary who was speaking at a press conference added, "This disturbing development has direct bearing on the work of the Polish problem." When asked whether some arrested men were not "Fascists," Stettinius said, "Among the group were democratic leaders."

The crisis began last Thursday when Mr. Molotov informed Eden and Stettinius that he at last had news of the missing Polish leaders and disclosed that they were under arrest.

Poles' Crimes Disclosed

The Moscow Radio, meanwhile, tonight quoted the Soviet news agency as stating that the arrested Poles "are accused of preparing diversionary acts in the rear of the Red Army as a result of which more than 100 officers and men of the Red Army lost their lives." It added, "This group is also accused of installation and maintenance in the rear of the Soviet troops of illegal radio transmitters. All these persons or some of them as investigations may warrant will be committed to trial."

Attacking the British attitude in the Polish issue, the Soviet news agency also said that these Poles were headed by the "well-known Polish General Okulicki about the disappearance of whom British reports intentionally keep silent in view of the special odiousness of this general."

The Soviet attack on British tactics continued. "As regards British reports of murders and shooting of Poles in Sadlice which matter was raised in the House of Commons on Wednesday, such reports are false from beginning to end and were probably started by members of Parliament who raised the question gathered from Arciszewski agents. The report of the arrest of former Polish Premier Witos is equally false."

A San Francisco report said that it is understood from authoritative quarters that the arrested Polish group includes many who might have played a part in the reorganization of the Polish Government along the lines of the Yalta agreement.

Pushed Resistance Movement

Polish parties represented in the group are understood to be the Christian Labor Peasant Party and the National Democrat Party. Also in it are three members of the Home Council of Ministers who had carried on the resistance movement inside Poland throughout German occupation.

It is further learned that the group went to Pruscкow at the end of March for conversations with the Russians at the invitation of Colonel General Ivanow who represented Marshal Gregory Zhukov, commander of the First White Russian Army. At first only three of the Polish leaders went to Prusckow, but when they failed to return the rest followed.

At the same time, news is received in London that former Polish Premier Witos has been removed from his home in Poland. However, Mr. Molotov is understood to have stated that Witos is now back at his home.

Foreign Minister Togo Clarifies Japanese Attitude Toward Reich

Japan Will Retain Freedom of Action on Pacts with Germany if Peace Overtures with U.S., Britain Confirmed, He Tells Newsmen

Clarifying Japan's attitude toward Germany in the new situation, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, at a press conference at 11 a.m. Sunday, declared that if the situation in which the Germans are reportedly anxious to conclude peace with the Anglo-Americans is confirmed, it be natural for Japan to retain freedom of action in respect to the Tripartite Pact and other political agreements with the Reich.

Mr. Togo also stressed that whatever the German attitude, it would have no effect on Japan's resolve to forge straight ahead in the war against the United States and Britain.

The Foreign Minister told the press conference:

"Because information concerning the recent German situation is of enemy origin, some of it carries propagandistic coloring and some reports are contradictory. But all reports are almost agreed in reporting on the proposal of surrender to the Anglo-Americans made by Heinrich Himmler, Commander-in-Chief of the German Reserve Army, and on the broadcast made to the German people by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz at the time of the assumption of his post, in which he stressed only the continuation of the war against the Soviet Union and declared that Germany would have to fight with the Anglo-Americans also as long as they obstructed Germany's war against the Soviet Union. If this German attitude is true, then it means that the Germans are principally concerned with the war against the Soviet Union and desire peace with the Anglo-Americans.

"If this is so, then it would not only mean that the German war aims are different from those of Japan, who holds neutral relations with the Soviet Union and who is driving ahead in the war against the United States and Britain, but it would also become difficult to recognize that Germany, after the death of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, is taking action in consonance with the Tripartite Pact which pledged the complete prosecution of a common war against the United States and Britain.

"It must thus be said that if such a situation is confirmed it would be natural for Japan to retain freedom of action with a new viewpoint in respect to the Tripartite Pact and various other political agreements between Japan and Germany.

"But whatever the German attitude, it will have no effect whatever on Japan's resolve to prosecute successfully the war against the United States and Britain, as is clear in the recent statement by Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki."

BRITAIN OPPOSES SYSTEM OF COLONIAL TRUSTEESHIP

Washington Has Same View, Says Cranborne in Clarifying Attitude at S.F. Meet

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—Lord Cranborne, Lord Privy Seal and British delegate to the United Nations Conference on International Organization today told the press that the British Government is completely opposed to any trusteeship and mandate system which would cause any change in British colonies and mandates, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The views of the United States and Britain are on the same general line, he said, but a big gap is seen on concrete issues. "No territory whatever should be placed under trusteeship," he stressed, "without the assent of the possessor nation." For example, he added, the trusteeship system should not be applied to French Indo-China or Malai without the agreement of the French and British Governments.

Hits New Obstacle

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—A "five-power" agreement on the postwar handling of enemy territories was reported today to have encountered a stumbling block in a potential security council veto, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

This issue reputedly was raised by four visiting senators who conferred with the American delegates to the United Nations Conference and met with the "big four" foreign ministers last night.

Although the senators declined to comment on this aspect, they were said to have told the American delegates that they feared the United States proposals to place the administration of trusteeships under the projected international organization security council might involve complications in the American control of the strategically vital military bases in the Pacific.

It apparently was the fear of the senatorial group that any member of the big five might exercise a veto power under the Yalta voting formula that would interfere with a single nation control of military bases.

Delegates interested in the question were inclined to discount this possibility, but the four senators apparently made it clear they want a free American hand in the Pacific islands which have been won from the Japanese at the cost of many lives.

It has been emphasized that the disposition of these areas must be settled at the peace table, not at this conference. The effort in San Francisco is to draw a general formula for administration of the territories which the victors decide fall within the mandate category. Although the American proposals have not been announced officially, it was understood that they leave the way clear for the United States to designate the areas it believes should be placed under trusteeships.

Favors Collective Administration

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, said at a press conference today that the United States control of the Japanese mandated islands throughout the north Pacific was vital to the security of the Pacific nations, but he favored a collective administration of the Pacific islands south of the equator with Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands and the United States able to use each other's bases, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Evatt believed that the future of the Pacific islands at present under domination was a question for the peace conference.

ENVOY HIDAKA AND PARTY SAFE ON SWISS FRONTIER

Report of Capture by Italian Partisans False—Other Nippon Diplomats at Malmo

Domei

ZURICH, May 5.—Reports that Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, and his party had been captured by Italian partisans were revealed as false today.

Newest reports said that the Ambassador and his party had reached Munster, on the Swiss frontier, 60 kilometers west of Milan, and were awaiting the Swiss Government's permit to enter the country. The Ambassador's party is reported to be composed of 28 persons, including Embassy staff members, Army and Navy attaches and their staffs, Manchoukuo Legation members and their families.

Evacuees Land at Malmo

Domei

ZURICH, May 5.—A Swedish broadcast said that a German light vessel had landed a party of 15 Japanese diplomats at the port of Malmo at the southern tip of Sweden. No names, however, were mentioned.

Seized by Danish Partisans

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 5.—The Japanese diplomatic corps which left Berlin reached Copenhagen several days ago but were arrested by Danish partisans and are under detention, according to a Copenhagen dispatch.

ANOTHER 3 ARMY AIRMEN CITED FOR RAMMING B-29'S

Gallant Exploits of Wild Eagles Brought to the Knowledge Of His Majesty

The glorious exploits of three army officers who were previously cited by Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Commander of the Army General Headquarters, for defending the Imperial land with their lives in launching gallant ramming attacks against B-29 bombers in the counterattacking operations against the combined U.S. fighter and bomber formations that raided Tokyo and its vicinity on April 7 this year have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Sunday.

Text of the announcement follows:

"Those previously granted citations by Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Commander of the Army General Headquarters, for defending the Imperial land with their lives in launching gallant ramming attacks against B-29 bombers in the counterattack against the combined enemy bomber and fighter formations that raided Tokyo and its vicinity on April 7 this year, and whose exploits have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, follow:

"Sublieutenant Hideo Kojima

"Counterattacking the enemy raiders, Sublieutenant Kojima as a Unit Commander launched a gallant ramming attack against the commanding plane of a B-29 formation over Tanashi and blasted it, thereby meeting heroic death.

"Sublieutenant Kei Kawano

"Spotting a B-29 in the sky over Chofu and its vicinity, Sublieutenant Kawano carried out repeated attacks and finally rammed and blasted it. The Sublieutenant met glorious death in this action.

"Sergeant Toshio Miyake

"Contacting a B-29 over the vicinity of Haramachida, Sergeant Miyake speedily carried out a ramming attack and blasted the bomber, thereby meeting glorious death."

STRATEGY SAID MISCARRIED

Rundstedt Discloses Some Reasons For Germany's Defeat

Domei

LISBON, May 4.—No real effort was ever made to invade Britain and that the anti-Axis invasion on Europe was expected, but not where it happened was the statement made by Field Marshal Gert von Rundstedt, former German Supreme Commander in the West, who is now a prisoner in anti-Axis hands, to a Reuter's correspondent with the American 7th Army.

Of the invasion of Britain, Rundstedt said it was planned and wanted, but never really tried. The invasion of the Continent, he said, came as no surprise, but the Germans did not know where it would take place. They believed it would be between the Seine and Somme.

Rundstedt further stated that the objective of his offensive in the Ardennes last Christmas was to relieve pressure, take Liege and hold the line of the Meuse River. The anti-Axis's strategic bombing of his supply lines caused its failure, he said. In fact, he added, the systematic destruction from the air of German communications, particularly railways, coupled with the lack of fuel and other essential raw materials were among the principal reasons for Germany's defeat.

U.S. FOOD SHORTAGE BARED

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 5.—The U.S. War Food Administration announced today that there will be less soap, margarine and food oil produced during May and June as a result of the severe shortage of fats and oils, according to a Washington dispatch. The WFA said that the fat and oil supply in the United States was at the lowest point in two years while military and war needs have gone up.

Meanwhile, the White House Food Investigating Committee today appealed to the War Department to provide more prisoners to work in the beet sugar industry, according to another Washington dispatch. Committee Chairman Clinton P. Anderson told the committee in a closed session that the beet sugar industry could use 30,000 more prisoners in May.

Sergio Osmena Orders Arrest of His 2 Sons As Collaborationists

Domei

LISBON, May 5.—Sergio Osmena, puppet President of the Philippines, today ordered the arrest of his sons, Nicasio and Sergio, Jr. on the charge of having cooperated with the Japanese, his secretary announced in Washington today, according to a report reaching here. Osmena's two sons were reported to have been already imprisoned in the Manila prison and to be awaiting trial.

ENEMY PUSHING DRIVES IN VICINITY OF RANGOON

Paratroop Units Active in Area—Lingkas Invaders Fiercely Counterattacked

By Courtesy of the Press Section

The enemy forces in the Mandalay-Rangoon Highway area are advancing southward supported by armored units, while enemy paratroops descended in the vicinity of Rangoon on May 1. Simultaneously, other hostile troops landed at the mouth of the Rangoon River.

On April 28, enemy troops in the vicinity of Tondonzy and those on the right bank of the Irrawaddy River penetrated Aranmiyo and Bunbyu, west of Enanjon.

At dawn of May 1, U.S. forces landed in the vicinity of Lingkas on Tarakan Island and Japanese Units on the spot are now engaged in fierce counterattacks.

Lingkas Enemy Smashed

Domei

BORNEO FRONT BASE, May 5.—In spite of the frantic efforts of the main strength of the enemy in the Lingkas area to expand their spearheads for their advance toward the oilfields, the Japanese are strongly maintaining their positions and through shock attacks are effectively smashing the enemy. Japanese Army Forces here announced today at 10:30 a.m. relative to the war situation in Tarakan. Losses on the Japanese side were disclosed as negligible.

War results verified are two minesweepers sunk making the total number five including those already announced besides sinking of another through internal combustion. Other enemy losses included over 400 dead or wounded, two light and heavy planes each damaged, five light planes and considerable quantities of ammunition and others seized as spoils and more than three supply dumps set ablaze.

GOLD CERTIFICATES SET

To Be Issued in China to Maintain Reserve Bank Note Value

Domei

NANKING, May 5.—The National Government of China has decided to issue gold certificates in order to uphold the market value of the Reserve Bank notes based on the Principle for Gold Certificate Issuance which was enacted today and effective immediately.

The gold certificates to be issued which are convertible into gold at sight are not registered and are classified into three denominations, namely—one tael notes, five tael notes, and ten tael notes. The gold reserves concerned have been placed under a special committee headed by Chou Fo-hai, President of the Central Reserve Bank. The exact date for issuance of the gold certificates is to be shortly announced by the authorities concerned.

These gold certificates are to be sold in exchange for cash (or Reserve Bank Notes, or cheques of the same bank) as a rule.

Polish Cabinet Reshuffled

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 5.—The Moscow radio today said that Edward Osobka Morawski has been relieved at his own request of the post as Foreign Minister in the Polish Provisional (Lublin) Government in a Cabinet reshuffle announced by President Boleslaw Bierut. Wincenty Rzymowsky, formerly Minister of Culture, becomes the Foreign Minister and Rzymowsky is replaced by Edward Zaleski, formerly Minister of Justice.

Lord Haw Haw Captured

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—A report in the Daily Mail yesterday said that William Joyce, better known as Lord Haw Haw, had been captured by the anti-Axis forces after having made his last broadcast to Britain from Hamburg.

ALL-OUT AIR ATTACK MADE ON AMERICAN TASK FORCES

Number of Enemy Planes Active In Okinawa Area Continues To Decrease

By Courtesy of the Press Section

In concert with the severe counterattacking operation launched by the Imperial Garrison Forces on the main Okinawa island on the night of May 3 up to daybreak the following day, Japanese Air Forces with the Special Attack Corps as their mainstay, commenced a general attack against the U.S. task forces around the Okinawas. Brilliant war results are being gained by the Japanese and the enemy has been thrown into utter confusion.

In the Ryukyu Islands sea area, the activity of the enemy task forces, which are stubbornly continuing their operations, has decreased in recent days. The number of hostile aircraft that carried out attacks in the Southwestern Islands area totaled only 50 on May 2.

Enemy Warcraft Blasted

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 5.—Half of all the Kerama islands were enveloped in smoke today as a result of thundering Japanese air action from Thursday through yesterday. Huge blazes were also raging in the region of the North and Central airfields on the main Okinawa island yesterday morning. The heavy pall of thick smoke over the Kerama islands was directly traceable to more than 10 explosions which kindled blazes there yesterday evening.

Meanwhile, on Thursday afternoon, Japanese Air Units instantaneously sank an enemy destroyer in the vicinity of Okinagarabe island. On the same night, a warship of unidentified category was seen blazing for hours off Naha. On the following morning a cruiser was heavily damaged and set ablaze by Japanese Special Attack Corps and later flaming warcraft were seen among the enemy fleet off the Kerama islands.

Several battleships, cruisers and destroyers were enveloped in flames around the main Okinawa island. In the devastating Japanese attacks in the night between Thursday and Friday an enemy cruiser sustained a direct hit and broke instantly in two before the eyes of the Japanese garrison forces.

Enemy Plane-Carriers Hit

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, May 5.—Pursuing a force of enemy converted carriers fleeing south of the Kerama islands, Japanese Air Units yesterday evening severely damaged and set ablaze one of the carriers. Kamikaze Special Attack Corps also hurled into enemy task forces operating at the southern tip of the Ryukyu islands and apparently inflicted heavy damage upon them.

100 B-29 BOMBERS HIT KURE

Air Bases in North Kyushu Also Bombed by 38 Raiders

An aggregate total of 100 B-29 bombers appeared over the Hiroshima area at about 10 a.m. on Saturday and bombed Kure but damage was slight.

Meanwhile, on the morning of the same day, about 38 Marianas-based "super fortresses" raided Japanese air bases in North Kyushu. Penetrating the sky over the Bungo strait at 6:30 a.m. the enemy planes grouped themselves into formations and appeared over the mainland at 7:30 a.m.

Two groups, each consisting of about 10 planes, bombed the air bases at Oita and its vicinity while another formation of about 10 planes bombed Tachiarai. After the raid all the B-29's fled toward the southeast at about 9 a.m.

Imperial Army and Navy Fighter Plane Units in their counterattacking operations shot down one B-29 near Kurume, another over the [illegible] plain and two over the sea [illegible] southeast of Saeki.

Kuomintang Session Held

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 5.—The sixth plenary session of the Chungking Kuomintang opened today in Chiang's capital, according to a dispatch reaching here. The problems before the session were reported to be the constitution draft, revision of the chapter concerning the Chungking Kuomintang, betterment of relations with the Soviet Union, restudy of the relations with Yenan, conduct of democratic rule after the establishment of constitutional government and national enlightenment accompanying this. Reflecting the delicate relations with Yenan, the session opened amid a very tense atmosphere, the report said.

ATTENTION OF S. F. PARLEY DRAWN TO INDIA PROBLEM

Mrs. Pandit Bitterly Assails British Rule as Moral and Political Injustice

Domei

LISBON, May 4.—In a memorandum to the San Francisco conference today, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, prominent leader of the Indian National Congress and sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, bitterly described the British rule in India as a serious moral and political injustice. She stressed that the Indian National Congress had fought against Fascism, Nazism and imperialism and that all that remained to be destroyed now was imperialism.

In the memorandum, she said in effect: "The Soviet delegate, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, declared at a press conference on April 29 that Indian delegates were present at the present conference, that India was not an independent country but all believed that the day would certainly come when the voice of independent India would be heard, and that he agreed with the British Government's view that Indian delegates should be invited to the conference even though India's status might be incomplete.

"I believe that as long as the chief delegate of one of the sponsor nations has acknowledged these facts, this conference is the unsurpassed opportunity to draw attention to the Indian problem. For the Indian problem indeed is the trial stone for the various principles holding the hopes of the conference and because it is a threat to permanent harmony among the nations after the war.

"India today embraces 400,000,000 people and occupies a geographic zone comparable to Europe. Thus it is natural that it is formed by various racial, religious and cultural groups. But India remains geographically, culturally and economically one unit. Furthermore, India represents the oldest civilization in existence today and for centuries was the center of culture. Today, however, India is a British possession, with neither a national government nor a national flag. It cannot send delegates to international bodies and cannot hold diplomatic intercourse other than through persons employed or appointed by its master, Britain. Such a situation is not only a serious moral and political injustice against India alone but also is a mockery of the claim that the San Francisco conference is formed by delegates of sovereign states.

"It impedes the honor, freedom, peace and progress of one-fifth of mankind. To allow such a situation to continue is to run counter to the idea of extending invitations to the conference and is incompatible with the concept of the new world order. Why is it that although Mr. Molotov has declared that the day would come when the voice of independent India is heard it is said that such a voice cannot be heard today.

"The Indian National Congress has fought completely against Fascism, Nazism and imperialism. Fascism and Nazism have been liquidated. Only imperialism remains. Imperialism is the structure wherein one nation is oppressed, controlled and exploited by another nation."

TRUMAN WINS SHOWDOWN

Lower House Supports Veto of Legislation on Farmers' Draft

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—President Harry Truman won his first Congressional showdown when he vetoed the legislation to keep more farm workers out of the draft and the House of Representatives upheld his veto by a 57 vote margin, according to a Washington dispatch. In explaining his action, the President said that the "proposed law" violated the principle of the original draft act, that no one will be "placed in a favored position and escape from the hazards of war because of his economic or occupational status."

It is said that on Capitol Hill, President Truman has the reputation as the No. 1 news source in the United States. In a recent news conference, he revealed that Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson would form a strict counsel for the United States in the prosecution of war criminals. He also reiterated his stout opposition to any revision of the Little Steel Wage Formula and approved the past Administration policies in regard to the Montgomery Ward seizure case. He furthermore disclosed that he was studying tax revisions together with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. Truman also said that at the same time further reductions in war agency expenditures were in store but details have not yet been worked out. He added that he would do everything he could to keep men at work after the war.

Regarding "V-Day," however, President Truman refused to make any comments and only laughed when a reporter asked if the promised national radio broadcast might be expected soon.

More U.S. Coal Mines Seized

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and concurrently Solid Fuels Administrator, today took possession of 33 bituminuous coal mines, bringing the total number to 272 exclusive of anthracite mines, held by the Government, according to a Washington dispatch.

BATTLE IN OKINAWA AREA HOLDS FUTURE OF WAR

Air Control Vital; Enemy's Diverting Moves Likely, Says Mainichi Article

Approaching the Okinawa problem with both short and long range plans, the enemy himself knows that he also is risking all on the fighting there. While it is true that the struggle for air supremacy is developing in favor of the Japanese it may be the enemy plan to await Japanese attrition and then to deploy a vast air force, or to launch diverting and subsidiary campaigns against the China continent or against the Ogasawaras. Thus declares an article in the Mainichi on Saturday. The article says in effect:

"Despite the fact that he is being bled on an unprecedented scale by the devastating assaults of the Japanese Special Attack Corps, the enemy, striving frantically to recover his stand, is gradually pouring supply vessels into the Okinawa zone. In addition, the appearance of B-29's directly in the Okinawa operations, bespeak eloquently of his strong fighting will.

"Frankly speaking, the Okinawa situation has not yet reached a decisive stage either for the Japanese or for the enemy. But it is a fact that although the fighting for air supremacy is at its peak, it is developing in our favor.

"The enemy at first strove to gain complete air supremacy over the Okinawas through the utilization of his shipboard air power. This effort was frustrated by the great attrition to the nucleus of his carrier force. The enemy then attempted to reduce the island by an air umbrella with land-based aircraft replacing the fleet air force; but again he is hampered because of the 24-hour activity of the Japanese Special Attack planes. At present he is solidifying the North and Central airfields, particularly the North, on the main Okinawa Island, and is hastily building bases on the Kerama and Iejima Islands, in an effort to challenge the Japanese to a full-scale decisive air battle with these as its footholds.

Enemy Is Frantic

"If the enemy should be defeated in this decisive air battle, the blow most probably will be a fatal one from which the enemy would be unable to recover. The United States knows full well that such a defeat would plunge her into a serious situation in which the offensive and defensive in the Pacific campaign would change hands. Thus it is that the enemy's fighting will grows stronger as his hardships grow, and his frenzy is manifested in recklessly pushed, vigorously launched operations.

"Operating in the battle zone at present are, in addition to remnant task forces built around about 10 carriers, less than 10 battleships and cruisers, 10-odd destroyers and more than 100 transports. These latter vessels are operating around the main Okinawa Island in a feverish effort to supply the forces on land with reinforcements and materials. It is true that these vessels are sustaining serious losses as a result of the Japanese attacks. It must also be noted that there is a large gap in the speed and scale in which supplies are sent in the present operations, compared to the Leyte, Luzon and Yiojima campaigns. This fact indicates that even for the material-power-vaunting enemy, his tautly stretched supply lines have just about reached their limit. Strategically however, it may be inferred that the enemy plans to send out a planned numbers of vessels gradually and slowly and, awaiting the attrition of the Japanese planes plunging into them, to develop and carry through at a stroke the deployment of a vast air strength.

"For the first time, the enemy has sent his B-29's into the Okinawa battlefield. It was an emergency measure for him to send these planes into direct cooperative action with the ground forces, advancing a step from the tactical bombing of rear bases as heretofore. This should not cause the conclusion, however, that the enemy's air operations are not going as hoped for. It is a manifestation of the enemy's fighting will to disregard what means are used for victory, and reveals that he is fighting seriously against the Japanese with all his strength.

Directing Actions Possible

"What requires careful attention is how the enemy intends to break through his present crisis when on sea he has had one leg torn away and on land he is unable to use his bases as he pleases. He may develop diverting or subsidiary operations against the China continent or against the Ogasawaras with Yiojima and the Marianas as stepping stones. The concentration of enemy planes on Luzon requires watching. The Okinawa battle is indeed the decisive battle of all decisive battles which will decide life or death for the Japanese. To win this battle is the way to bring about security to Japan.

"It is also to be noted that the enemy started landing operations on March 30 at the Tarakan oil field region in Borneo. The enemy may attempt to seize all the oil fields in Borneo and turn them into a fuel center for the reduction of the Japanese homeland.

"These connected moves of the enemy bespeak eloquently his operational hardships in the Okinawa operations and at the same time indicate that his strategy is very comprehensive.

"Taken together, it may be said that the enemy is hard put and anxious to bring the Okinawa operations to an early end but that at the same time he is carefully designing plans with the readiness to fight a protracted war. No matter what the enemy's approach to the problem is, however, the key to victory there is the quantity of aircraft. The furious attacks of the Japanese Special Attack planes are being continued without a letup and the battle results are ever expanding."

U.S. PLANS FOR CHUNGKING WATCHED WITH INTEREST

Influenced by F.D.R.'s Death, Soviet-Yenan Relations, and Chiang's Attitude

By Arrangement With the Asahi

SHANGHAI, May 5.—The sudden death of President Roosevelt, who hoped one day to control the China continent has come as a great disappointment to the Chungking regime. How the Chungking situation will develop after his death is watched with keen interest. The late Roosevelt, under the fair name of aiding Chungking had helped to modernized the Chungking army, reinforced the Chungking air force, and increased the quantity of supplies in order to pave the way for a steady encroachment of the American forces into the Chungking-controlled area.

More than 20 Chungking divisions have been modernized and about 100,000 Chinese of the intelligentsia classes in the Chungking area have been militarily trained after the American system. What is most noteworthy are the relations among the general headquarters of the Chinese army which was established in Kunming last year, the headquarters of the American forces in the China area, and the headquarters of the American supply to China. Two American generals have been given important posts in the general headquarters of the Chinese army commanded by General Ho Ying-chin. The general headquarters is nominally supposed to have the authority but the fact is that the headquarters of the American forces in China is the real military power in Chungking. American officers dispatched to various fighting zones train the Chinese forces and even interfering with the direction of strategy and tactics. America thus attaches the greatest importance to the acquisition of real military power in Chungking.

In parallel with this ambition, America is attempting to place Chungking under her political and economic control with the final object of acquiring the area controlled by Chungking as a colony.

Here is another issue connecting America and China. Finding it impossible to effect perfect cooperation between Chungking and Yenan, United States Ambassador to Chungking Patrick Hurley advised Roosevelt, when he returned to Washington recently not to supply arms to Yenan. The result is that the American supply of arms to the Yenan regime has stopped. America's hope is that, by shrewd tactics she will be able to induce both Chungking and Yenan to resist Japan.

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of the United States Forces in China, when he returned to Chungking on April 10 boastfully declared that all preparations for the last stage of the war with Japan had been completed. He had, he said, conferred with President Roosevelt, Admiral Joseph King and Admiral Chester Nimitz and exchanged opinions with them on the matter. He had also seen General Douglas MacArthur in Manila, he said. His boastful declaration is understood in various quarters as being connected with Chungking's general offensive against the Japanese Army in China.

The Chungking army, however, has suffered a serious loss of about 700,000 officers and men in 50 divisions since last year and is now absorbed in replenishing its army forces. Rumors are being persistently circulated in China that Chiang Kai-shek is vigorously protesting against the American strategy of landing its forces in China. Chiang is apparently influenced by the Chinese military officers from the Whampoa Military Academy, members of the C.C. Society and the Blue Shirt Society, all of whom are extremely anti-American.

Soviet Ambition in Europe, Ship Lack Foils Enemy's Plan to Mass Forces in East Asia

Although Anglo-American propagandists are claiming that "increased pressure" will be applied on Japan following the end of the war in Europe, it will be impossible for the United States and Britain to hurl all of their forces presently in Europe against Japan because of two conditions. Firstly, the necessity of holding down their gains in Europe and guarding against the further advance of Soviet influence; and secondly, the severe shortage of shipping.

Pointing out these significant facts, an article in the Mainichi on Saturday said that with the heroic fall of Germany, the stress in the global war had shifted to East Asia and that the struggle between the free East Asiatic nations backed by Japan on the one hand and the Anglo-American-Chungking allies on the other had entered a new stage of decisive fighting throughout East Asia.

The article said in effect:

"General Carl Spaatz, commander of the American strategic air force in Europe, has declared that with the strategic bombing of Europe over, the personnel and planes of the American air force would be transferred to Pacific waters in view of the situation there. It has also been officially stated that British bomber forces would also join in the war against Japan.

"Reports say that the Anglo-Americans have sent to the Pacific the obsolete French and Dutch vessels which they took over. American and British authorities are also speaking vociferously of increased pressure against Japan. But with the war in Europe having actually entered the final stage, is it really this increase of pressure against Japan that the Anglo-Americans are aiming at? To what degree can they do that? Or can their aim be elsewhere?

100 Divisions in Europe

"According to enemy reports the Anglo-American forces positioned on the European front total more than 100 divisions and their first-line bombers and fighters number about 6,000. It is probably true that a small part of them, with the air force leading, will sooner or later be transferred to the Pacific, for the American strategic bomber forces on the Okinawa and Burma fronts and the Mariana bases need support. But the forces to be sent to East Asia in the near future may be regarded to be a small part of the whole.

"That is because the situation is such that the Anglo-Americans must nail down in Europe the forces they have sent there. Firstly, their own forces are needed for the disposal and re-partition of Europe among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. Although the three cooperated in the war against Germany, this was done merely for expediency. The Soviet Union and the plutocratic United States and Britain are like oil and water. Fearing the communization of Europe, Britain has been loud on this point since a year ago. With the war in Europe over, the greatest source of headache for the Anglo-Americans is this communization of Europe, which, in other words, is the advance of the Soviet Union.

"Since six months back, the Anglo-Americans have been suffering with this problem in territories occupied by them, such as Italy and the Balkans. It is clear that with the common aim of the war against Germany now over, the strife among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will grow still sharper. Fighting strength will be needed in such a case. The reorganization and postwar disposal of Europe will be controlled by the support of the fighting forces of the three nations. In other words, war will still continue in Europe, a war of seizing what is left in Europe. That is why the Anglo-Americans will not be able to pull out the main strength of their forces from the European theater.

"Secondly, there is the problem of shipping. Despite its huge production, the United States is suffering from a severe shipping shortage. The shipping used for trade with the Latin American countries and for supplying the forces in the Pacific is of an enormous quantity. There is not much surplus because, in addition, the United States is sending munitions and food to Britain. Grew has lamented recently that the greatest difficulty in the war against Japan is the shortage of bottoms. According to enemy reports, 14,000,000 tons of shipping have been allotted to the Pacific for the army and navy and this tonnage is barely enough. If 20 divisions of troops in Europe are to be sent to the Pacific, it would require about 6,000,000 tons for a month. Does the enemy have this much surplus shipping?

Big Shipping Problem

"Moreover, shipping for transport to Europe is more necessary now than ever, for the transport of food to starving Europe. American ships must carry food from the United States and from Latin America. If this food is not transported, the influence in Europe which the United States has established at great sacrifice will be lost. And with the new political war, the war against the Soviet Union, before them; this is a problem which the Anglo-Americans cannot afford to look lightly upon. The shortage of bottoms thus is also serving to nail down the Americans in Europe. On top of this is the problem of furloughs, which has become an important issue in the United States.

"In the light of these facts, the great noise made of 'increased pressure against Japan' is seen clearly as pure propaganda directed toward the nations of East Asia. It is probably true that the Anglo-Americans will send a small part of their European forces to the East Asiatic theater of war and that the War of Greater East Asia will be still more intensely fought. But this should not be a source of worry to the Japanese, for the fight through the Manchurian Incident through the China Affair to the War of Greater East Asia has been a war of self-defense for Japan, a war with the aim of completely eradicating Anglo-American influence aiming at aggression in East Asia.

"Therefore, even with Germany fallen and with Anglo-American influence massing against East Asia, the Japanese aim cannot be shaken. And, it must be noted, the vast expanse of the Pacific and Indian oceans tend to isolate the enemy bases and to render difficult any vast concentration of enemy land and air power. In addition, the enemy supply lines are tautly extended, while the Japanese outer defense lines in South China continue to be solid and the main strength of the Japanese Forces in the homeland and Manchoukuo continue to exist powerfully, ready to be concentrated swiftly in any eventuality. Holding these advantageous conditions, the Japanese are perfecting all steps to meet the new situation. The war will become still more intense, it is true, but the time has come for the Japanese alone to complete the task of constructing the New Order."

U.S. SEEKS MORE INCOME

Farm Bureau Urges Extension of Trade Agreement Act

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 5.—R. E. Short, president of the Arkansas Farm Bureau Federation, speaking on behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation told the House Ways and Means Committee today that his federation "favors the extension of the Trade Agreement Act for a three-year period," according to a Washington dispatch.

While terming the present act as "one of real tests of our willingness to cooperate with the other nations of the world," Short expressed little hope of achieving a national income of $150,000,000,000 unless the United States engaged in foreign trade and maintained industries which are able to meet world competition and pay their workers much more than protected industries. He said that the farm bureau also favors the expansion of the trade agreements program with respect to further reduction in tariffs.

Short stated that the importance of the foreign market as an outlet for farm surpluses "cannot be overestimated." He said that his federation represents about 830,000 families in 45 States.

At the same time, Wendell Berge, U.S. Assistant Attorney General, in a nationwide broadcast recommended the removal of artificial barriers to international trade as a substitute for private international cartels. He said that reciprocal trade "can provide the basis for a tremendous increase in the flow of trade."

SOVIET ASSAILS CHANGES IN DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN

Opposes Recommendations on Regional Setup Decided by U.S., Britain, Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 5.—The Soviet Union yesterday delayed for at least 24 hours the united "Big Four" front on the amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for world organization as she stood pat against Britain, the United States and Chungking concerning the issue of regional arrangements, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The United States, Britain, Soviet Union and Chungking agreed, 15 minutes before Friday night's midnight deadline, to make joint recommendations to the United Nations Conference on all amendments except those pertaining to the revision of treaties and regional arrangements. On treaty revision and regional problems, the United States, Britain and Chungking agreed to submit separate, but identical recommendations. That decision was reached after the Soviet Union asked for a 24-hours delay before committing herself to those two issues.

The treaty revision amendment was sponsored by Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan and authorized the proposed General Assembly to recommend postwar revisions of any treaty whenever it seemed appropriate. The regional arrangements involve such bilateral mutual aid treaties as signed by the Soviet Union and France and whether they should be subject to control of the world organization. The United States, says, Yes. The Russians, No.

Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, called a press conference for 4:30 p.m. today where he is expected to announce not only the amendments which all of the "Big Four" will sponsor jointly, but those in which the big Powers minus the Soviet Union will submit separately.

The secret Big Four consultations reached its climax last night in Stettinius' penthouse apartment. For three days the big Powers have been trying to reach an agreement on the amendments to the proposed plan framed at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. The latest Big Four meeting lasted about five hours and finally broke up 15 minutes before the deadline on the submission of the amendments.

One of the major amendments proposed by the United States pertained to the functions and powers of the assembly. It would permit the assembly to make recommendations for revisions of treaties or international engagements whenever it found they imperiled general welfare. The revised amendment—agreed to by all except Russia—proposed to strike out all reference to treaties and substitute language which will apply to any "situation" arising in the postwar world. The second point to which the Soviet Union did not immediately agree involved such regional two-day treaties as have been concluded by Moscow with France, Britain, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the Warsaw Polish regime.

Polish Question Unsettled

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 5.—New Soviet overtures toward Stanislav Mikolajczyk, former Prime Minister of the exiled Polish Government in London, were reported from San Francisco today, but the solution of the problem of getting Poland a seat at the United Nations Conference was not even in the offing.

The Soviet Union, it was reported, has expressed willingness to confer with Mikolajczyk in the Moscow talk about broadening the Soviet sponsored Warsaw Government. To broaden representatives of the Polish elements on this Government was one of the basic points of the agreements at Yalta between Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and the late President Roosevelt.

But according to the San Francisco report, the new move toward Mikolajczyk had some strings attached. It was emphasized that the invitation to join in a discussion of a new Polish Government is far from reconstituting that government along the lines acceptable to the United States and Britain.

Rift Over Voting System

Domei

LISBON, May 4.—Controversies between the Soviet Union and the United States delegates over the voting system have been brought to the fore at the San Francisco conference while the issue of inviting the Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw still remains unsettled, it is reported by a San Francisco dispatch.

The question before the session is whether a majority vote or two-third vote is required for the passage of bills. While the United States delegates favor the former, the Soviet delegates are for the latter. As a result of the participation of Argentina, White Russia and Ukraine at the conference, the participating countries number 49. Should the American claim for a majority vote is accepted, only 25 votes are necessary to bring about a decision in the General Assembly. On the other hand, if the Soviet stand is favored by the conference, then at least 33 votes are needed.

The United States apparently favors a majority vote because she expects unanimous votes from 21 American Republics and adding the two puppet nations Liberia and the Philippines, 23 votes are assured for her. Then if she is able to secure support from two other countries, America is able to manipulate the San Francisco conference as she pleases.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union fully aware of the disadvantage of a majority vote through her experience with the question of inviting Argentine to the conference, is intent on pushing her drive for a two-third vote.

As to the voting issue, Britain and Chungking have not clarified their attitude. French Foreign Minister and chief delegate to the conference Georges Bidault told newspapermen yesterday that he was ready to support the Soviet Union. In the meantime, Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt suggested a compromise today. He was eager to effect a mediation between the Soviet Union and the United States.

HOME MINISTER PUSHES AIR DEFENSE MEASURES

Vacated Land, Razed Areas to Be Converted Into Source Of Fighting Strength

Home Minister Motoki Abe is preparing to have the Air Defense General Headquarters undertake immediate measures to convert the land vacated by dispersed buildings as well as the areas devastated by air raids into a source of fighting strength.

The problems under consideration by the Home Minister are the utilization of the land vacated by dispersed buildings and raid-devastated areas, the strengthening of the defense of important cities, the question of the livelihood of evacuees and those remaining in cities, and others. As all such questions have delicate political bearings, the Home Minister is now holding conferences with all other Government Ministries concerned.

Particularly, the question of utilizing vacated land is complicated by the issue of land ownership, and on this point the Justice Ministry has been ordered to make investigations. Regarding the plan to turn the vacated land into farms, the Home Ministry is carrying out negotiations with the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. Besides, the question of the utilization of department store buildings and other solid structures is under study.

The problems concerning evacuees and those remaining in cities are very difficult as they relate to the questions of dwelling houses, transportation facilities and food supply. But the Home Ministry is giving utmost efforts for the speedy solution of all those problems that directly concern the production capacity of the nation.

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GOVERNMENT DISCLOSES BIG DISPERSION PROJECT

Affects Keihin, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe and North Kyushu; Abe Drafts Plans

In view of the intensity of the present war situation, the Government has decided to carry out effective and speedy emergency measures with regard to the dispersion of people and buildings in Tokyo and other important cities.

A general plan of the emergency measures was decided at the Cabinet meeting on April 20, and after thorough examination of those measures, the practical plan for dispersion was reported by Home Minister Motoki Abe at the Cabinet meeting on May 4, and simultaneously announced by the Board of Information.

According to emergency measures, the key point is to enforce the dispersion of vitally importont buildings in the cities and the controlling of the evacuation of people except those who are ordered by the Government to evacuate. The Government by thus enforcing the new emergency measures, aims at the strengthening of the national defense and at the same time, the increase of wartime production.

Evacuation of people and dispersion of buildings will be speedily conducted in the areas vitally important for the purpose of defense against enemy air raids, namely, Keihin district, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe and northern Kyushu. As to the evacuation of people preference is to be given to infants, the old, and expectant mothers. Those who must leave the cities due to the removal of factories and offices where they are employed, others evacuating collectively, air raid victims and those ordered by the Government to evacuate will also be given preference. All others who are not included in the above-mentioned groups are ordered to stay where they are now. Air raid sufferers and those who are to evacuate under the Government order are allowed to enjoy preference only for a certain period of time.

The removal of Government buildings is allowed only when ordered by the Government and authorities concerned. Companies and other associations are forbidden to remove their buildings without the Government's permission. Factories and workshops are given preference in moving to rural districts or to concrete buildings; however, all changes must be carried out under the guidance of the Munitions Minister or Chairmen of Local Administrative Councils.

It has been decided that the Hokkaido, and the Tohoku and Kanto districts are to become to evacuees' destination from the Keihin district; Tokai, Kanto, and Shinetsu districts from Nagoya; the Kinki, Chugoku and Shikoku districts and a part of the Tokai area from Osaka and Kobe; and Kyushu from Northern Kyushu. In consideration of the problems of housing, foodstuffs and transportation, a close liaison will be taken between the Administrative Councils and government offices in prefectures and others.

Companies and business offices remaining in the aforementioned cities must be moved to concrete buildings or underground facilities. For those who are remaining in the cities, utmost conveniences as to living quarters, foodstuffs and other necessities will be provided so that they will be able to exert all-out efforts in performing their respective duties.

In smaller towns and the areas along the coast lines, except those who must leave their present living quarters along with the removal of the factories and companies under the Government order, ordinary residents are forbidden to evacuate from or leave the places where they are at the present moment.

TO REPAIR RAIDED SHRINES

Government Will Enforce Emergency Rehabilitation Plans

In view of the heavy damage inflicted on shrines, including the Meiji Shrine, Toyouke Shrine, Atsuta Shrine, and the Minatogawa Shrine by the enemy's indiscriminate bombing attacks, the Government decided to carry out emergency rehabilitation measures at the Cabinet meeting on Friday. In this connection, the Board of Information made the following announcement:

In view of the damage inflicted on shrines in Japan, the Government has decided to enforce emergency rehabilitation measures so that religious rites can be conducted as before by worshippers visiting these shrines. By enforcing the above measures, the Government believes that the fighting morale of the people will be further bolstered.

Soekarno Leaves Macassar

Domei

MACASSAR, May 5.—The local administration today announced that I. R. Soekarno, President of the Java Central Council who has been visiting here for one week since April 26, left for home on May 2 after inspecting the administrative and other conditions in the region.

Japanese Thought and Character

Empires of Thought: America (III)

By SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Only after the dawn of the twentieth century has America become an independent nation, culturally as well as politically. Until then she had been a second class State, culturally a colony of England. She has fought several wars successfully with England but always as a small nation against a big one, like David against Goliath. (The small nation has a habit of beating the big one because the latter is apt to treat the former as a joke, disdaining to put all its strength, physical and spiritual, into the fight.) Encouraged and emboldened by Japan's example in fighting China in 1894-5, America challenged the ancient empire, Spain, and stripped from her emaciated body her trailing robes of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines, and thus became a World Power. What she called the Pacific Era was inaugurated and she knew she was bound some day to come into armed conflict with one or another of the Powers of the Pacific—Japan, China, Russia, as well as Great Britain. She thought the best plan was to tackle them one by one. She helped Japan in defeating Russia, i.e., in driving the Muscovite peril out of the Pacific board; she conspired with Britain in isolating Japan by cutting the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; she caused her numerous missionaries in China to start a nationalist, or, in effect, an anti-British, movement to crush the British prestige in East Asia, and to alienate Japan and China by accusing Japan of imperialist designs on the Chinese continent. All of this was in part the cause of the bloody war now going on in the Pacific, while the part she acted in Europe, "playing up" the Soviet Union as an outcast among the nations and in egging France and England on to fight Germany is a commonplace of recent world history. But I am digressing.

To return to my subject, we may count among the signers, so to speak, of the Second Declaration of American Independence (i.e., cultural independence) the two names of Walt Whitman and Mark Twain. They are the first real American spokesmen of American thought.

Mark Twain

Whitman and Mark Twain and a host of their imitators now chose their own subjects and wrote in their own fashion without worrying about how their wares might or might not sell in England. The success of their works, however, really depended not so much on the fresh cultural flowers blooming in their country, because they were absent, but on the wild milieu of the frontier, peculiar to America. Yet Whitman had been dead for over a decade and Mark Twain was in dotage, his best work done, and only enough energy left to memorize his own after-dinner speeches and to write those short smart letters, intended of course for his own posthumous "Character and Letters," that the world's recognition of them as "American men of Letters par excellence" was won. The old England now seeing in America a nation quite capable of pulling Britain's chestnuts out of the fire, tried to earn America's gratitude by "discovering" superlative genius in these American writers and invented many appetizing slogans like "Blood is thicker than water," "Hands across the seas," etc.

Now America stood on her own legs culturally for the first time in history, and such words as "art," "culture," "school," "ism," etc., were on every American lip. Typical of the many incidents still fresh in our memory, betokening this new cultural era of America and the new satisfactory Anglo-American relationship were the flattering interview with Mark Twain written by Kipling in 1889, and the rousing welcome given him in London some years later; he was hailed by literary and journalistic London as the greatest American writer ever to be seen in England.

Every reader of Mark Twain, however, must have noticed that beneath his Yankee slang so plentifully scattered in his books like "Innocents Abroad," "Tom Sawyer," etc., there is lurking a vein of medieval orthodoxy in thought and style. This is apparent in his more "serious" books—"Joan of Arc," for instance. All his humor and drollery were the cloak under which he satirized American "civilization" and institutions, and his English is a model of purism patterned after Swift and Addison and therefore very pleasing to foreign students. Bernard Shaw seemed to know what he was talking about when he said: "Mark Twain and I are very much in the same position. We have to put matters in such a way as to make people who would otherwise hang us believe that we are joking."

'Bard of Democracy'

Whitman was less popular than Mark Twain, for he wrote "quaint" verse over the heads of the ordinary people; the American reading public were too greatly under the influence of literary and moral conventions of the Victorian era, so fully reflected in America, to appreciate his peculiar technique. His matter often was as rough, even "immoral," as his style was "original." Besides, he told truths about America.

Whitman had a strong conviction about his mission in life; it was to rescue his countrymen from perdition by teaching new values in political life, to build for the American republic new foundations of a really solid and durable character. To attain this end, the double ideal of unity and liberty must be realized. Now that unity had been won (as a result of the Civil War in which, though Whitman did not perhaps as a Quaker play an active part, he wholeheartedly championed the abolitionist side) the cause of liberty must be fought and won. However inconsistent Unity and Liberty might seem, both must be won, if the American republic as a great nation was to survive. It was Whitman's strong belief that this goal might be reached, not by Congress or politics, but by literature. Hence his constant and fervent advocacy for the creation of a pure American literature, free from the bondage of English tradition. Let us hear this in his own words.

"To the ostent (manifestation) of the senses and eyes, I know, the influences which stamp the world's history are wars, uprisings or downfalls of dynasties, changeful movement of trade, important invention, navigation, military or civil governments, advent of powerful personalities, conquerors, etc. These of course play their part; yet it may be a single new thought, imagination, abstract principle, even literary style, fit for the time, put in shape by some great literatus, and projected among mankind, may duly cause changes, growths, removals, greater than the longest and bloodiest war or the most stupendous merely political, dynastic, or commercial overturn." (Democratic Vistas)

"For, I say, the true nationality of the States, the genuine union when we come to a mortal crisis and is to be, after all, neither the written law, nor (as is generally supposed) either self-interest, or common pecuniary or material objects,—but the fervid and tremendous IDEA, melting everything else with resistless heat, and solving all lesser and definite distinctions in vast, indefinite, spiritual, emotional power." (Do) "America has yet morally and artistically originated nothing. She seems singularly unaware that the models of persons, books, manners, etc., appropriate for former conditions and for Euripean lands, are but exiles and exotics here."

Song of the Open Road

Keeping in mind these pet ideas of his, you may best appreciate what he is driving at in many of his "Leaves of Grass." Champion of unity and liberty, Whitman did not propagate the facile gospel, implied in the sluttish phrase "freedom from fear." It was freedom of mind won by conquest of fear of which he sang. In these days of cowardly assaults of American air-raiders on the unarmed civilians and unprotected properties of this country we hear from the lips of many undaunted refugees from the stricken district, unrhymed songs of triumph which seem to have been anticipated in Whitman's "Song of the Open Road."

Afoot and light-hearted I take to the open road,
Healthy, free, the world before me,
The long brown path before me leading wherever I choose.
Henceforth I ask not good-fortune, I myself am good-fortune,
Henceforth I whimper no more, postpone no more, need nothing,
Done with indoor complaints, libraries, querulous criticisms,
Strong and content I travel the open road.
The earth, that is sufficient,
I do not want the constellations any nearer,
I know they are very well where they are,
I know they suffice for those who belong to them.

Half a century has passed since Whitman has been dead and what has come over America? Has she originated anything noteworthy, "morally," or "artistically"? Soon after the turn of the century which she thought was the "American century," she allowed herself to be dragged into the vortex of European affairs against the explicit injunctions of the her ancestors and so into World War I. It was for a brief hour of illusory triumph that the so-called international idealism of Wilsonian pattern was flashed across the horizon, and seemed to promise the advent of that glorious super-State which Milton is alleged to have prophesied for America. The American "victory" of 1917-8 went to her head. From that day, not content with being a World Power, she posed as a Lord among the Powers, and instead of putting her house in order, though it was so urgently necessary to do so she went madly on in pursuit of what she called her mighty world mission. She demanded and won her "parity" with England the foremost naval Power on the Atlantic, and on the Pacific assumed a sea superiority of 5-3 ratio over Japan, and thus astride the two great oceans, looked with Jove-like glare of self-conscious superiority on the two continents of Europe and Asia. She went on amassing riches, exploring and exploiting resources of raw materials for her industries, spreading world-wide nets of commerce, trampling underfoot the old and the small nations powerless to resist the American steamroller. Goods multiplied, skyscrapers went higher, even the number of schools, libraries, museums, increased. But the poor little American soul was left in desolation to take care of herself. Both her inspiration and expression—her art and literature—have been atrophied, commonized commercialized, and standardized. All this is seen and attested to in the typical productions of America's recent literature marking the era of her cultural independence after the twentieth century.

The American Soul

Take the poems of Amy Lowell, Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, Vachel Lindsay, Robinson Jeffers, Edgar Lee Masters. What is the predominant note of their songs? It is certainly not the "smiling aspects of America," but rather the reverse. Their recurring refrain is the sore-throated lamentation of the sombre spiritual reality which lies concealed beneath the brilliant electricity, the commercial palaces, and the smoke-screen of "high-standard" civilization. It says in effect: "America has become a World Power. But in what? In machinery, in invention, and in goods—a nation whirling on a pivot of steam and steel. But the soul of the individual American is being crushed, divorced from itself, destroyed in its initiative and genius." The dramas of O'Neill and the novels of Dreiser take up the same doleful chant. Nor are Sinclair Lewis and Upton Sinclair exceptions to the rule. These honest pens have portrayed the new American milieu of the twentieth century they have actually seen. Shall we take a pungent morsel from the prologue of Edgar Lee Masters' "The Spoon River Anthology:"

Where are Elmer Herman, Bert, Tom and Charley,
The weak of will, the strong of arm, the clown, the boozer, the fighter?
All, all are sleeping on the hill.

One passed in a fever,
One was burned in a mine,
One was killed in a brawl,
One died in a jail,
One fell from a bridge toiling for children and wife—
All, all are sleeping on the hill.

Where are Ella, Kate, Mag, Lizzie, and Edith,
The tender heart, the simple soul, the loud, the proud, the happy one?—
All, all are sleeping on the hill.

One died in shameful child-birth,
One of a thwarted love,
One of a broken pride in the search for heart's desire,
One after life in far-away London and Paris
Was brought to her little space by Ella and Kate and Mag—
All, all are sleeping on the hill—

MOURNS HITLER'S PASSING

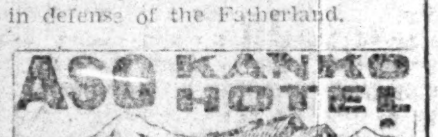
Reich Community in Manchoukuo Holds Services for Departed Hero

Domei

HSINKING, May 5.—The German Legation here today at 10 a.m. held a brief ceremony to mourn the passing of Fuehrer Hitler, with Dr. Wilhelm Wagner, German Minister to Manchoukuo, the German community and high Japanese and Manchoukuo officials attending the function.

Yesterday at 11 a.m., the German Consul in Mukden called at the Mukden City Hall to report on the death of the Fuehrer as well as the assumption of leadership of the German nation by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz following which he visited the Fengtien provincial government. This morning, German residents in Mukden gathered at the German consulate to hold services in memory of the Fuehrer who fell in defense of the Fatherland.

ASO KANKO HOTEL



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MANCHOUKUO REVAMPS WARTIME STRUCTURE

Economic, Agriculture Development Ministries Reorganized to Up Production

Manchoukuo has made a notable step toward a definite wartime structure with the reorganization of the Economic Ministry and the Agricultural Development Ministry effected on May 1, and the revision of the structure of the General Affairs Board that is expected to be carried out soon will further intensify the war policy of the Manchoukuo Government, reports a special dispatch from Hsinking to the Tokyo Shimbun.

This shows the intention of the Manchoukuo Government to exert its every effort toward production expansion with its entire facilities, in order to fulfil Manchoukuo's new mission of being the decisive battle base, going beyond the former position of being only a war supply base. Particularly, the reorganization of the structure of the Economic Ministry means a radical reform in the industrial production of Manchoukuo to meet the required Japan-Manchoukuo-China production program.

That is to say, according to the basic principles of strengthening the structure of arms production administration, the Manchoukuo Government first organized the Arms Production Guidance Committee for intensifying the relation between the Government and the Army, and also opened the Arms Bureau in the Economic Ministry. Then the Economic Office at Mukden was made the main government office for administrating arms production, in which is unified the entire arms production structure of the country, having under its control the Mukden Military Supply Bureau and the Mukden Committee for Arms Production Expansion.

Furthermore with the promulgation of the law governing companies producing war supplies, the Government established the system of responsibility for production by various enterprises, clarifying the field of responsibility of Government officials for war production. This law differs fundamentally from the War Supply Company Laws of Japan in holding the representatives of production enterprises also responsible for the production of cooperating enterprises.

While formerly the heavy industry of Manchoukuo mainly produced raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, it has now turned to produce precision machinery, with the positive advance of Japanese enterprises to the country.

The Agricultural Development Ministry has absorbed the Forestry Bureau and the Horse Administration Bureau, and simplified the central structure by establishing the Forestry Bureau and the Horse Administration Bureau in its structure.

Thus, the Government of Manchoukuo has adopted a new war structure for the speedy expansion of agricultural, livestock and forestry production, in full realization of the fact that the progress of Japan means Manchoukuo's advance and the present war is the crisis on which the rise and fall of Greater East Asia depends.

TO BOOST SUPPLY SETUP

The authorities of Tokyo Metropolis have established branch offices in 13 prefectures for the purpose of improving the supply and transport setup regarding daily necessities.

In accordance with the regulations published by the metropolitan authorities in connection with the matter, officials have been appointed to take charge of the branch offices on the spot.

The 13 prefectures in question are as follows: Niigata, Saitama, Gunma, Tochigi, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Nagano, Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Yamagata, Akita, and Toyama.

The branch offices of the Tokyo Metropolis, which are established in the government buildings of the respective prefectures, comprise three sections of economy, education and evacuation.

PRESS COMMENTS

Sunday, May 6

END OF THE EUROPEAN WAR AND DECISIVE BATTLE OF OKINAWA

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Europe is now in a chaotic condition both militarily and politically. It is very hard to grasp the present condition there, exactly. Nobody, however, can deny that the European War is nearing its end and we must keep a cool but vigilant watch on the issue of the present chaos there. But, why is it that Japan's allies in Europe have been driven to such deplorable conditions one after the other? Many people attribute the success of the anti-Axis nations in Europe to the enormous supply of war materials that they enjoy. Such a view, however, must be regarded as extremely superficial.

We have many things to learn from the development of the European War up to the present—we mean war in politics and war in arms. Many people may have their respective views about the present condition of Europe. We, however, are of the same opinion as Prime Minister Admiral Kantaro Suzuki.

We are determined to prosecute the present war at all cost. The end of the European War gives us a great chance to make use of it. We see therein a great chance from all points of view. We must not overlook this important fact.

Time is always of great importance. But its importance varies in accordance with the circumstances in which we find ourselves. Time is now attaching immense importance to the character of the decisive battle now being fought in the Okinawa area. The conclusion of the European War has great bearings on the significance of the battle of Okinawa. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we have fought many battles of decisive importance. But, none of them is so important as the desperate battle of Okinawa, which surpasses all battles of the past in importance. The conclusion of the European War has added immense importance to the battle of Okinawa. We must not let go this great chance before us for nothing.

UPPING AMMONIUM OUTPUT

An inspection of ammonium products factories will be carried out from May 7 in order to study ways and means of increasing production of ammonium nitrate and other ammonium products.

In view of the current war situation the Coordinated Planning Board and other government offices and civilian organs concerned have been formulating plans for the increased production of gunpowder, high explosives and fertilizer, in accordance with the decision reached by the Cabinet on March 30 concerning the production of ammonium products and by-products and the security of the materials and labor required for this increased production program.

Lieutenant General Tsukizo Akinaga, President of the Coordinated Planning Board, delivered a report in this connection at the vice ministerial conference held on Thursday, as a result of which it was decided that administrative inspectors should be selected to inspect the ammonium industry and to find ways and means of increasing the production of ammonium products.

Miye Banks Amalgamate

The Tokai Bank has decided to amalgamate the Okazaki Bank, capitalized at ¥3,810,000, the Inazawa Bank, capitalized at ¥1,500,000, and the Ono Bank, capitalized at ¥115,000, according to the wish of the Finance Ministry. The amalgamation agreement was signed on May 2 at the Nagoya branch of the Bank of Japan, and concrete terms for the amalgamation will be decided soon. Through this amalgamation of the three banks by the Tokai Bank, all banks in Miye Prefecture will be unified.

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OKADA EXHORTS PEOPLE TO DO UTMOST AT POSTS

Welfare Minister Stresses Unflinching Resolve Will Bring Victory

Strongly exhorting the people to do their utmost at their respective posts at this time, when Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, great German leader has given his life for his fatherland and Japan must encounter the Anglo-American enemies single-handed, Welfare Minister Tadahiko Okada made the following statement:

"In cooperation with the countries of Greater East Asia, Japan must fight all the anti-Axis nations except the Soviet Union. At this critical time, I hope that all those engaged in the various occupations will exercise further efforts in their respective places. No matter how long the present hostilities continue, say, 20 years or 30 years, we who are filled with ardent fighting spirit have nothing to fear.

"The anti-Axis countries, with the turn of the war situation in their favor, are now indulging in fantastic optimism. However, disaster is brewing within themselves. Even Britain survived defeat at Dunkirk with unyielding spirit. The only way to victory is to transcend yourselves. Far back in the early 13th century, the heroic stand maintained by the Japanese under the leadership of Hojo Tokimune saved the country from the onslaught of the Mongols. When Hannibal of Carthage, leading his men, surged to the very gates of Rome, the old Roman general Fabius called on his people to defend their country unto death, living up to the noble Roman prestige. Georges Clemenceau, French statesman at the age of 80 stated that the Government's policy is to win and nothing less. His voice resounded throughout the country and he was dubbed, "Tiger."

"Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki when ordered to form a Cabinet, expressed his firm determination to steer the country through the critical times saying, "I will do my duty till I fall at my post. If I die, push onward over my corpse." Should the 100,000,000 people carry on in complete unity, there is nothing to fear. We should not be even slightly disturbed by the defeat of Germany. We have taken up arms in faithful obedience to the Imperial Rescript declaring war for the very existence of our fatherland.

"For Greater East Asia, nay, for the whole world, we must be always ready to give our lives. With that unflinching resolve, we must [illegible] ahead for the prosecution of the war."

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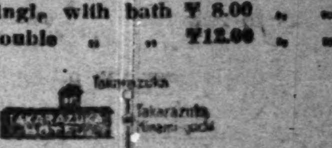

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CHEKIANG GOVERNOR NAMED

Nanking Also Announces New Social Welfare Minister

Domei

NANKING, May 4.—The National Government of China at yesterday's meeting of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang approved the appointment of Ting Mo-tsun, Social Welfare Minister, as Governor of Chekiang Province and concurrently Chief of the Peace Preservation Corps in Hangchow.

Peng Nfen, Director of the Social Department of the Kuomintang's Central Party Headquarters, was appointed Social Welfare Minister succeeding Ting Mo-tsun.

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Apply Box 58, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH novels, literary and poetry, etc. for immediate sale. Apply Box 444, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENTIRELY new Voigtlaender Bessa Camera, size Brownie, with Heliar F 3.5, automatic distance-meter, leathercase, sold to highest bidder.
Apply Box 56, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH BOOKS: grammar, etymological vocabulary, reference books and text books, for young Japanese students of English. Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IMPORTED photo album (two) and also Japanese made (two), one large size scrap book, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 40, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1945

Austria: A Second Poland

The formation of a new provisional government in Austria under Dr. Karl Renner, under circumstances resembling the formation of the Lublin regime in Poland, has created an almost exact replica of the Polish problem. And like that insoluble problem, the new problem of Austria threatens to cause a major disruption in the already stormy relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers.

The new Austrian Provisional Government, according to an explanation which comes significantly enough through a Moscow radio broadcast, was formed by a union of all "anti-fascist" elements for the purpose of "reviving the independent Austrian republic." But it is highly instructive as to the character of this regime to note that it was formed in territory under the control of the Soviet military forces and that its cabinet, composed of three Social Democrats, four Christian Socialists, three Communists, and three nonpartisans, reveals a strong leftist tendency with the key position of Home Minister being held by a Communist. There can be no question that this regime has been formed under the direct aegis of the Soviet Union and bears toward that country a special relationship of intimacy.

The Governments of Britain and the United States have risen in alarm and chagrin at the formation of this Soviet-sponsored regime without their having been consulted. The United States Government, while remaining noncommittal as to recognition, reveals its consternation by reportedly dispatching Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief in Italy, posthaste to Vienna to expostulate with the Soviet authorities. Richard K. Law, British Minister of State, reveals the British dissatisfaction more explicitly by declaring that the Austrian regime had been precipitously formed over the protest of the British Government that it needed more time for consideration, and that the British and the United States Governments are in "complete agreement" as to the attitude they would adopt toward the Soviet Government over this issue. He further warns that, despite the formation of this Austrian regime, Austria will be jointly occupied by American, British, and French, as well as Soviet, forces in accordance with a previous agreement inasmuch as the disposal of Austria is a matter of "equal concern" for all four Powers.

But whatever Britain and the United States may try to do, the Soviet Union has confronted them with a fait accompli. The treatment of Austria was supposed to have been arranged by agreement among these three Powers at the Moscow Conference of October 1943, but apparently this agreement was no less chimerical that the supposed agreement on Poland at the Yalta Conference which proved to be but a prelude to a major acrimonious dispute. In the meantime, in Austria as elsewhere, possession is nine-tenths of the law, and the Soviet Union remains in possession of the control over the situation.

The reason why this dispute over Austria has arisen, as likewise in the case of Poland, is to be found in the fundamental conflict of interests between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers. In the face of this fundamental conflict, no agreement made under the duress of wartime military expediency can long be maintained, particularly as the need for military cooperation is now rapidly fading. The true objectives of the nominal allies, whose interests are really incompatibly divergent, are now inevitably coming to the surface.

Britian and the United States, ambitious to extend their influence into all parts of the world and jealously fearful of the rising power of the Soviet Union, insist on having a voice in the affairs of every region in Europe as elsewhere. Their strategy is to curb Soviet power through the instrumentality of a universal system of supposed collective security. Hence their determination to intervene in Austria as in Poland.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, haunted by the memory of the many invasions of her territory in recent years, is obsessed by the desire for security. She cannot forget the traditional unfriendliness of capitalist Britain and America, and she remembers with revulsion the fact that it was not so long ago that these imperialistic countries manipulated a former international collective security system to form a cordon sanitaire around her to keep her isolated. Hence, although the exigencies of the times force her to cooperate in such undertakings as the San Francisco Conference, she does so with mental reservations and places no real trust in any system of universal collective security which can be so readily perverted to their advantage by her rivals. While cooperating nominally with the scheme of establishing a world organization, therefore, she is at the same time pursuing parallel with it an independent policy of safeguarding her security through her own efforts. This she is doing by assisting in the formation of a ring of friendly neighboring states tied to her in a special relationship of intimacy by a series of separate pacts. What she is aiming at is thus the formation of a cordon sanitaire in reverse.

The Soviet Union's sponsorship of the new regime in Austria is a part and parcel of this definite independent policy. It fits precisely into the pattern of her support of the present Provisional Polish Government at Warsaw and her special treaty relationships with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. It moreover is based on the realistic fact that geographic propinquity creates special interests and that she possesses the actual power in this region to safeguard these vital interests, while the claim of the Anglo-American Powers to a voice in the affairs of this region is based only on a theoretical universalism backed by no actual power on the spot.

But, realistic as is the Soviet policy, it faces formidable opposition in the Anglo-American ambitions which are inordinately far-reaching and aggressive. Britain and the United States will not countenance the formation of a Soviet cordon sanitaire in reverse which will balk their desires. It can be expected that the erection of Austria as a link in the Soviet bulwark of defense will therefore immeasurably intensify the conflict between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers which has already reached such a point of crisis over the problem of Poland.

Just for a Respite

"I wonder why Peck always goes to a lady dentist?"

"I suppose it seems good to hear a woman tell him to open his mouth instead of shut it."

Ahem

Daughter: "Oh, Father, how grand it is to be alive. The world is too good for anything. Why isn't every one happy?"

Father: "Who is he this time?"

A Good Sense

Blake: "Don't you think it is a good idea to rate all cars according to their horse power?"

Drake: "Not as good as rating all drivers according to their horse sense."

Africa Not Unique

Boy: "Do you know, that in some parts of Africa a man doesn't know his wife until he marries her?"

Father: "Why single out Africa?"

A Year Ago Today

May 7, 1944

The opening ceremony of the Third Java Central Cooperative Council was held.

* * *

General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee of National Liberation, in his address delivered at Tunis, expressed dissatisfaction with the British measure regulating the privilege of foreign diplomats.

ED STETTINIUS

U.S. Secretary of State Rose Rapidly

(The following article appeared in the December 11, 1944 issue of the American magazine Time.—Editor.)

II

By 1939, Ed Stettinius was chairman of a Roosevelt group known as the War Resources Board. This agency was kept in the background because of the inflammatory word "War" in its title; it finally died after four months. Then the safe word "Defense" was thought of, and Stettinius became National Defense Advisory Commissioner, a month before the fall of France. After eight ineffectual months, NDAC was abolished and OPM set up, with Ed Stettinius as director of priorities. There Stet made one good mark; he urged the U.S. to develop synthetic rubber. But he brushed aside talk of an aluminum shortage (later the U.S spent $500,000,000 building up aluminum capacity); and he sponsored and stood by Gano Dunn's overoptimistic survey of steel facilities (later steel capacity was increased 17%). He gave his priorities job such slow handling that his successor, Donald Nelson, imported Sears Roebuck mail clerks to expedite a mass of 18,500 requests which had not even been answered.

At this point, Friend Hopkins arranged to have Stettinius tucked in as Lend-Lease Administrator. Stettinius glowed to friends: "I got the plum!"

In Lend-Lease, he did better, working as the direct aide to shrewd Harry Hopkins. Most notable ability Stettinius showed was his old knack of getting good men to work under him. With Hopkins as backstop, he helped bring into Government William L. Batt, Harvard's William Yandell Elliott, General Electric's Philip Reed, Dartmouth's Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, and the men who gave Stettinius his first job—John Lee Pratt, who retired from General Motors in 1935, and is still Stet's No. 1 adviser.

And Stettinius had always been a good salesman, which was a prime requirement for Lend-Lease. In personal appearances before Congressional committees, Stettinius won Democrats and Republicans alike. Able assistants had prepared his briefs, but he argued the case well. And when Cordell Hull forced Franklin Roosevelt to choose between him and Sumner Welles, Harry Hopkins was ready with a new Under Secretary of State. Stettinius again "got the plum."

Wait and See

The months in which Stettinius has served as Under Secretary have been tense and troublesome. For the failures, he has not been entirely to blame. The gradual near-deadlock of the Chicago Air Conference could not be laid to him. (Stettinius has rigorously excluded himself from all air parleys, since his brother-in-law is Pan American Airways' world-pioneering President Juan Trippe). He guided Dumbarton Oaks—with plenty of direction from above. This he did with such Rotarian exuberance (addressing the key Russian and British members by their first names, smiting them on the back, taking them to see the Rockettes and Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe in Manhattan) that more reserved diplomats did not know whether they should wince or feel embarrassed for him.

The vital question still unsolved by Dumbarton Oaks—whether a nation on trial as an aggressor should be allowed to sit in judgment, and vote, a decision unfavorable to itself—can only be answered at a level above him, by Messrs. Stalin, Roosevelt & Churchill. At the purely technical level, Dumbarton Oaks' achievement was considerable.

In creating good will, Stettinius had been successful, too, in his whirlwind London trip in April, where he spent Easter with Churchill, took a fine Virginia ham to the Prime Minister's wife, conferred with General Eisenhower, had a fireside chat with the King, and shook hands with every top diplomat in sight, (In England he was even more tweedy than the British). Home again, he worked long on an elaborate chart "reorganizing" the State Department. The only major changes proved to be the disgruntled departures of such able men as Dr. Herbert Feis and Laurence Duggan, but this was the fault of feuding Cordell Hull, who was not keen on reorganization, anyway. Stettinius is proud of his attempt to redecorate the department's archaic architectural monstrosity. He created a pretty press room, increased the wattage of lights and removed the desks of messengers from the halls. But Cordell Hull balked at repainting doors in pastel shades.

More important than these amiable efforts, Stettinius in 14 months had again proven himself a loyal underling. He was certainly not so capable nor informed as previous Under Secretaries—Sumner Welles, for example. But he had been a faithful executor of the Secretary's will, as they had not.

A usual comment on the Stettinius appointment was that "Franklin Roosevelt will continue to be Secretary of State." Even so, the old State Department would never seem the same, for which citizens could be thankful. Ed Stettinius had begun with a bang. When the smoke cleared, the U.S. would see new faces in high places. And in its new Secretary, the State Department had a man who had a powerful resolution to do well. Ed Stettinius is not only friendly, energetic and loyal, but he has still another valuable trait, which was rooted in the days when he had wanted to become a person. It was a solemn, almost reverential, respect for the responsibility of his new high office. Besides this he has one enormous asset: the general good will of the people of the U.S., who are most anxious for him to succeed, and are willing to give him every support.

(End)

CURRENT PROBLEMS OF EAST ASIA

Background of Japan's New China Policy, Stilwell Incident Discussed by Ex-Vice-Minister Takeuchi

Editor: We should like to hear your opinion regarding the systematization of the total powers of Greater East Asia for the prosecution of the current war.

Takeuchi: The mobilization of the total war strength of Greater East Asia is essential for the successful prosecution of the war as well as one of its objects. We are risking our very national existence of 3,000 years standing in waging this war, because we realize that unless we crush the Anglo-Saxon invasion of East Asia in this armed contest, the common prosperity region will be placed under the permanent slavery of the Anglo-Saxon enemy. Thus, our war aim is to emancipate Greater East Asia as much as to preserve our own national existence. No one knows the natural longevity of States or nations, but as far as we are concerned we are planning to extend our State life 1,000 years and more and to bring out the permanent independence of the one billion peoples of East Asia.

Editor: We believe that our own people understnad the war aims of our nation quite well, but don't you think it is necessary to take proper measures for letting the peoples of the other members of the Common Prosperity Region know about our war aims?

Takeuchi: I agree with you. The War of Greater East Asia is a sacred war in which we must bring about justice and righteousness into the world, particularly in East Asia, and our supreme purpose is to restore East Asia to its inherent position. We entertain absolutely no ambitions for territorial expansion. Thus, we have already abandoned our rights and interests in the old sense and aided the Filipinos and the Burmese in gaining them independence during the present war, realizing that they are entitled to such independence and liberation from their old masters, namely, the Anglo-Americans. All Asia may be said to constitute a single family and all the Asiatic peoples and nations must become united. All this must be perfectly understood by our people as well as by all the peoples of East Asia. The Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry realizes the importance of this public education and has been paying proper attention to the matter.

Editor: We would like to hear your views regarding the progress of Japan's New China Policy.

National Unification Vital

Takeuchi: Our New China Policy which was enunciated in January, 1943, has two objectives, namely, China's Complete emancipation and the development of the Nanking Government. We have brought about the emancipation of China by relinquishing unfair treaties and by concluding a treaty of alliance with her; so perfectly has this emancipation been brought about that no outside nation can make any adverse criticism about it. But it would be impossible for China to make its rebirth even after the cutting off of unfair treaties, unless she effects national unification and systematizes her national life. The American policy of supporting Chungking has received a big setback by our recent military operations in the Chinese continent. Our China policy must be carried out parallel with the progress of these military operations.

Editor: What do you think about the effects of the progress in the construction of the Ledo Road on Chungking and the American enemy's offensives against Japan?

Takeuchi: The enemy has been carrying on propaganda that great success has been achieved in the construction of this road and there must be truth to a certain extent about what he says. The enemy has been attempting to build a pipeline together with the Ledo Road in his attempt to strengthen his aerial fighting power in China. But, due to the success of our operations and the occupation of Kweilin and Liuchow, the enemy has been forced to retreat into the interior regions. The American enemy has already completed the construction of the road between Kunming and Paoshan, and he is probably intending to push the same work between Paoshan and the northern border of Burma in the future.

Editor: A complicated state of affairs in the relations between Chungking and the United States has been exposed by the Stilwell incident and the recent reorganization of the Chungking Cabinet. We should like to hear your views regarding this matter.

Chungking Stand Blasted

Takeuchi: I recall that American radio and newspapers had been denouncing the attitude of Chungking prior to the recall of Lieutenant-General Stilwell by Washington. These criticisms charged Chiang's regime of being undemocratic and dictatorial and they have been asking Chungking why it failed to effect unity with Yenan. Some believe that former American envoy to Chungking Gauss in concert with Stilwell had been planning to bring pressure on Chiang Kai-shek. Apart from the veracity of this belief, this much is true. Because of his frantic mental state over the defeat of his forces by the Japanese, Stilwell interfered in the domestic affairs of Chungking and failed in this attempt. Probably it is because of this failure of Stilwell that his successor Wedemeyer stressed the policy of non-interference in the domestic affairs of Chungking in his first interview with newspapermen upon his arrival at Chungking. Although Chiang's demand for the recall of Stilwell was thus accepted by Washington, the United States is determined to pursue its policy toward Chungking unchanged. The recent reorganization of the Chungking cabinet does not touch on the essential relations between Chungking and the United States.

Editor: I am of the opinion that, whatever may be the developments of Chungking's relations with either the United States or the Soviet Union, Japan should proceed to crush the anti-Japanese resistance of Chungking and completely destroy the American air bases in China. Please tell us the extent of direct effects on Chungking of the recent new military operations of our forces in China.

Takeuchi: It is hardly necessary to explain the seriousness of the direct blows of our military campaign on Chungking. The cutting of the railway communications by taking over both the Peking-Canton Railway and the Canton-Hankow Railway is also a great blow on Chungking since its territory extends oven these lines. The disastrous effects of this event on local Chinese military leaders are only too obvious. The dissatisfaction of the Kwansei faction against Chiang Kai-shek may grow in intensity. The loss of an important point like Tushan will mean a great reduction of Chungking's fighting strength in its resistance against Japan. Confusion in this part of China is especially great. Prices in the vicinity of Kweiyang scared because war refugees assembled there from the neighboring regions and this city had to restrict the entry of such people. The new operations have had their greatest effects on Chungking which has been driven to the wall.

Editor: Both Manchoukuo and China will have to play a growing important role as the supply base of war materials. We should like to hear a detailed explanation of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China structure for this purpose.

Ample Supply Assured

Takeuchi: With the development of the resources of these three countries, we will have an ample supply of war materials for carrying on the war for any period of time. The very fact that our country is connected with Manchoukuo and China, particularly North China, inspires us with much confidence in prosecuting the war. It is undeniable that, excepting for oil and other resources peculiar to the Southern Regions, everything else can be supplied by these two countries. As to oil, oil shale produced in Fushun in Manchoukuo is excellent in quality and limitless in quantity. Moreover, Fushun is favored geographically as shipment can be made easily by way of Chosen with a very small ship tonnage needed for its transportation.

Editor: Your Excellency has recently returned from an inspection tour of Manchoukuo and China, I understand. Please tell us about the industrial conditions in these countries.

Takeuchi: Industrial stability is being maintained in Manchoukuo. Due to much painstaking plans made by that country during more than ten years since its national birth, Manchoukuo's industrial establishments and facilities are in perfect condition and are functioning ideally. We were very much impressed by the optimistic outlook of Manchoukuo's industry. She is directing her maximum effort toward the production of such resources as coal, iron, light and rare metals.

Editor: What about the production of foodstuffs and their distribution?

Takeuchi: Manchoukuo had an unprecedentedly good crop last year, while this year's is also no less excellent than last year's. The turning over of the farm products has been made smoothly and the government purchases of these products are expected to be made as scheduled, due to the appropriate measures carried out by the Government. Because of Manchoukuo's excellent crops, full supply of foodstuffs to Japan, Chosen and North China will be assured, provided transportation is properly maintained. Manchoukuo's good crops must be considered as the greatest Divine aid given us in this war. The united efforts of the officials and citizens of Manchoukuo in this respect is a source of gratitude for us. The attitude of utmost patience and cheerful willingness to bear privations on the part of Manchoukuo farmers and other citizens reflects the administration of Manchoukuo herself. We cannot but feel grateful to them.

Editor: Please tell us about the industrial production in China.

Takeuchi: North China has been overcoming various difficulties in supplying Manchoukuo with coal which is indispensable for the latter's iron manufacturing. The iron ores of Mengchiang will also grow in their importance hereafter. Almina shale is another important resource in North China, for the various factors involved in its production—its quality, amount, its mining and transportation—are nearly perfect. The production here is capable of meeting the entire demands of the light industries of Japan Proper.

Editor: There seems to be various bottlenecks in China's production. What is your view of their solution?

Real Unity Revealed

Takeuchi: China being different from Manchoukuo in condition, there are material and personnel bottlenecks in her industrial production. Of these, the problem of laborers resolves itself into the question of food which however, can be solved though adequate cooperation between Manchoukuo and China. As to the problem of material supply for China's industrial production, we are trying to solve its concrete issues one by one through the cooperation of the Munitions Ministry and other related government offices. As far as important industries are concerned, real unity is being revealed among the three nations of Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Editor: While it is only too natural that an indivisible unity should be maintained in industrial matters among those three nations, is it not possible to form a single economic bloc by including Chosen also?

Takeuchi: Yes, it is not only possible but also desirable and our Ministry has been making much study about this problem. Our plans are concerned chiefly with goods mobilization. It is necessary that concrete plans for goods mobilization be made on the spot at first and that they be connected with those made in Japan Proper. Due to the wholehearted support given by the peoples on the spot, the ideal structure for war production has been under construction.

Editor: Is the needed diversion of transportation being made?

Takeuchi: It has been progressing smoothly. The important materials of both Manchoukuo and North China have been flowing into Japan through Chosen in increasing amounts.

Editor: I remember that the South Manchuria Railway proposed about one year ago for the complete management of continental transportation. Is not there any necessity for such an enterprise?

Takeuchi: The Continental Transportation Conference has been created among the main railway companies, namely, the North China Railway Company, the Chosen Railway Company and the South Manchuria Railway Company with its headquarters located at Hsinking. It has proved a sufficiently effective organ for this purpose. As the S.M.R. has an ample manpower and material power, it can let the other two railway companies have part of these as demanded by urgent occasions. At any rate, the perfect cooperation among the three nations is enabling Japan to carry on her war with the great prospects of final victory.

Featured Attraction

Teacher: "Now, boys, tell me the signs of the Zodiac. You first, Johanns."

Johanns: "Taurus, th bull."

Teacher: "Right. Now you, Fritz, another one."

Fritz: "Cancer, the crab."

Teacher: "Right again. And now it's your turn, Albert."

Albert (looking puzzled, hesitating a moment and blurting out): Mickey, the Mouse."

Betraying Their Origin

Jane: "Whenever I get down in the dumps I buy myself a new hat."

Sally: "So that's where you get them!"

Magic

"I take off my hat to no one."

"How do you get your hair cut?"

PROSPECTS AND WARNINGS

War Has Revolutionized Mode Of Living

By Dr. YOSHIO NODA

(From the "Teiyu Rinri")

It is impossible for an ordinary person accurately to predict the future developments of the situation, but it is possible for anybody to speculate on the future course of events on the basis of his knowedge of facts, past and present. That is to say, whereas clear foresight is not given to everybody, anyone can have an outlook of his own on the future according to his past career and experience. I am an old man of seventy who has devoted his whole life to the cause of education, and, as such, I may here be permitted to state frankly my personal views of the future.

The grand aim of the War of Greater East Asia is clearly set forth in the Imperial Edict declaring war, an aim which is fundamentally the same as that of the China Affair, and we are happy to note that the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia for which we are working is being steadily brought nearer realization as the war progresses.

The Government authorities have carefully laid down their war plans and, confident of final victory, they have been exerting themselves to the utmost in vigorous pursuit of the war aim. That their policy and their faith in final victory will never suffer in the least is absolutely certain, no matter how long the war may last.

Became Over-Optimistic

We must admit that the brilliant results we have scored in the initial stage of the war engendered in the Japanese mind an optimistic feeling that America and Britain could be dealt with easily. This led the Japanese to under-estimate the enemy's fighting strength and to hold the Anglo-American national traits in scant regard. But the series of reverses suffered at Guadalcanal, Attu, Makin, Saipan, Omiyajima and elsewhere gradually undeceived them and made them realize the dominant material power and the not contemptible fighting spirit of their adversaries. As for the enemy, after the initial miserable defeats, which were due to his remissness and miscalculations, he applied himself closely to the enhancement of his fighting strength by free use of his enormous productive power. And the vigorous counteroffensive he subsequently started at all hazards convinced our people that it is no common enemy that they have to deal with.

When and how the fighting in the Philippines will end nobody can tell, but not a single Japanese, I believe, has any doubt as to Japan's final victory. If Japan comes off victorious, as she certainly will, all postwar plans being elaborated and announced by the anti-Axis countries are foredoomed to failure. Particularly absurd is their idea of eliminating the Japanese people.

Japan's victory means the consummation of the aim of the War of Greater East Asia, and the objectives of the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia, which is the aim of the war, are aptly summed up in the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of East Asiatic Nations, held in Tokyo in 1943, which stresses (1) common existence and common prosperity, (2) independence and friendship, (3) cultural advancement, (4) economic prosperity and (5) contribution to the progress of the world.

Living Is Revolutionized

In the field of culture, the East Asiatic nations look to Japan for guidance in many respects. Japan has, indeed, a very important mission to fulfil as the leader of Greater East Asia. The course which the Japanese nation should take is clear. It is to vindicate the Kodo principle and to realize the ideal of Hakko Ichiu. By striving to attain these high ideals, the Japanese nation is acting faithfully up to the spirit which underlay the foundation of the country.

The War of Greater East Asia has revolutionized the national mode of living. This can easily be seen by comparing the prewar national life with the life which we are actually leading. The war has made livelihood uniform for all classes. This uniformity of life has been rendered imperative for accomplishing the war aim and accordingly for increasing the fighting power. Among the prominent features characterizing the wartime national life are the extension of the term of military service, the commandeering of men's services for factory work, the mobilization of school students, the formation of girls' volunteer labor service corps, the increase of food production, the encouragement of savings and the prohibition of luxuries. As a natural consequence, the nation has become closely united and its life has been simplified. The necessaries of life have been standardized through the controlled distribution of goods. As the national life was put on a self-sufficiency basis, luxurious urban life suffered a hard blow, causing townspeople to envy the life of the rural people.

Simplicity of Living

The simplified national life, if maintained after the war, will surely contribute to the increase of the national power, for the motive power for strengthening the fighting power will also be the motive power for strengthening the peacetime life. The best guard must, therefore, be kept against reaction which is likely to set in the national life after the war. Especially in the case of the victorious nation, victory often unstrings its tension and drives the nation into a lax and luxurious life. We know of numerous cases where a big fortune amassed by a man by his strenuous efforts is soon squandered by his lazy son inheriting it. The life of a nation is subject to similar vicissitudes. It is a notable historical fact that the Roman Empire which once rose to the pinnacle of power was ruined by the luxurious and degraded life of its people. When peace is restored after a prolonged war, people usually lose the simplicity of habit and martial spirit and acquire indolent and effeminate habits instead. Economic prosperity which forms one item of the Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations presages an improvement in the national standard of living, and an elevated material life is irreconcilable with simple life. Herein lies the possible cause of inconsistency in the postwar life. It is, no doubt, supremely difficult to secure economic prosperity without impairing the simplicity of life which the nation acquired under the wartime structure. To promote economic prosperity, on the one hand, and to retain a sound mode of living among the nation on the other, is then a very important problem which should claim earnest attention after the war.

National Spirit Aroused

As one of the wartime emergency measures, the mobilization of students was put into force and their course of study at school was shortened. It is believed that the step will do more than peacetime education can hope to attain in the way of arousing a strong national spirit in the students and training them in physical labor, but from the scientific point of view, it will inevitably cause a general deterioration in the scholastic attainments of students. Such a result does not conform with the cause of cultural advancement and contribution to the progress of the world which are stressed in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. There is also a tendency at present to make light of the branches of science not directly concerned with the execution of the war. These are the sacrifices which we must make in order to win the war but it is sincerely to be desired that earnest efforts should be made, after the termination of the war, to promote an all-round educational and scientific development. Such arts and technics which are now disregarded as luxurious or useless must also be given full scope for development.

The wartime activity of women has been particularly remarkable, but this excites no special surprise, for it is a phenomenon common to all countries at war. Anyway, it is a matter for congratulation for the State that the spirit of labor service is thus being widely spread among Japanese womanhood. The need for woman labor may lessen after the war, but it is desirable that the high labor efficiency of which Japanese women have proved themselves capable should be utilized in peace time as as far as possible for helping forward the national development.

The War of Greater East Asia was started in accordance with the dictates of high morality and it is being fought by the Japanese people with unshakable faith in final victory. As the war assumes more serious aspects, this faith is becoming further strengthened. All Japanese, whether on the fighting lines or on the home front, are making a single-eyed devotion to the national cause, ready to lay down their lives at any time for their country. With this redoubtable fighting spirit inspiring every one of them, there can be no doubt that the Japanese people will finally attain their war aim, thereby enabling their country to fulfill its grand mission both for East Asia and for the world.

Hard to Get Off

Artist: "I'll give you five dollars if you'll let me paint you."

Mountaineer (hesitating): "I dunno whether I want to or not."

Artist: "You'll sure get your money. Here's the five dollars in advance if you want it."

Mountaineer: "Taint that, stranger, I was just wonderin' how I'd get the paint off afterward."

Agitation

"What has done most to rouse the working classes?"

"The alarm clock."

Shake

"My girl has remarkable talents."

"My girl isn't so good-looking either."